

The Missionary Society of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, formed in Nov. last, has addressed the public in relation to its objects, in a very spirited and able manner.—It is fervently hoped, not in vain. No section of the Union is more truly missionary ground, than that embraced by this Synod. Though its ministers are enlightened, evangelical, and zealous, they are few; compared with the mass of population and the extent of territory, they are only as "a drop in the bucket." We sincerely rejoice in the resolution they have taken to combine their means, to effect an enlargement of their resources, and to prosecute the great purposes of their organization, with unyielding perseverance. They will prosper. The piety and talents of the South, have wanted nothing so much hitherto, as some tangible object of sufficient grandeur, to unite the efforts of the public. This object is at home. It is great. Every exertion made for its accomplishment, brings an immediate reward—the best reward, a consciousness of well doing. In addition to furnishing missionaries for the interior, destitute parts of the States, it is contemplated to send them also to the Aborigines on their borders. This design cannot be too much applauded. We owe a debt to the original possessors of our soil, which nothing can cancel, short of making them acquainted with that "godliness which is profitable for all things." And in no part of our country are Christians more favorably situated for conveying to them spiritual blessings, than in the States of South Carolina and Georgia.

To our brethren engaged in this enterprise, we would say, "Go on and prosper." "Prayer and pains will accomplish any thing." Difficulties should only stimulate to increased effort; they will vanish before faith and perseverance.

The Charleston, (S. C.) Baptist Association, have funds for the education of poor and pious youth for the ministry, amounting to \$8355, 54; and a missionary fund, of \$792, 75.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Pilgrim" has furnished some just remarks on an important subject, but they are written too carelessly for insertion. We will barely remind him that unless he wishes a hornet's nest about his ears, he had better hold his peace about the faults of sinners. Judging from immemorial custom, we conclude they have the exclusive privilege of wrangling without being liable to the impertinent question, "Wherefore do ye strive?"—and even Christians, we suppose have a kind of patent right to the use of such passions as envy, jealousy, and revenge, in regard to church music, though in regard to other things they are expected to be very brotherly and kind. Whether their patent is derived from the "Beast" or the "False Prophet," we shall not pretend to determine; and what the effect of its operation may be on an impatient world, we doubt not the optics of our readers will discover.

We sympathize with C. S. in his trials, and will do what is in our power to relieve him—we rejoice with him in his experience of the kindness of Divine Providence, and exhort him to maintain the same unshaken confidence expressed in his communication. Be humble; be diligent; be faithful; "The Lord will provide."

American Education Society.

Donations for January, 1820.

From a Friend, \$2—B. Green, 3 5
A Friend, by Rev. Warren Fay, 2 50
Ladies of the first parish in Haverhill, Ms. 5
Female Cent Society, Peru, Ms. 19 22
Bristol, R. I. Female Tract Society, 20
Female Friend, Goshen, N. H. 2 50
Charity-Box, do. 62
Monthly Concerts, Brunswick, Me. 25 87
Female Association, Topsfield, 23 15
Individuals in New-Hartford, Con. 1 70
Brewster Female Charitable Society, 18 73
Females of Park-Street Church and Congregation, by Miss L. Battelle, 122
Female Society of Boston & vicinity, auxiliary to the Am. Ed. So. by ditto, 151
Charity-Box, kept by a little girl, by do. 1 91
Mrs. Holbrook, 1, Mr. Mitchell, 2, Boston, 3
A young man, resident at the South, 10
Monthly Concert in Munson, Ms. 3 32
Money found by "L." per N. Willis, 2
Sundry male members of Park-st. Church, 57

Life Subscriptions.

Rev. JOSHUA DODGE, Haverhill, Ms. 40
from Ladies of the first parish, 40
Rev. CYRUS YALE, New-Hartford, Con. 40
from individuals, 40
Rev. OTIS ROCKWOOD, Lynn, Ms. from Ladies of his society, 40
Rev. JACOB CATLIN, New-Marlboro, Ms. from the Female Cent Society, north par. 40
Rev. Z. S. BARSTOW, Keene, N. H. 40
from Ladies of his society, 40
Rev. J. R. WHELOCK, Newport, N. H. from Ladies of his society, 40
Rev. EZRA RIPLEY, D. D. Concord, Ms. from Ladies of his society, 40
Rev. ISAAC HURN, Exeter, N. H. from Ladies of his society, 40
Rev. SEPH CHAPIN, Hanover, Ms. from Ladies of his society, 40

Total, \$635

Several Ladies of the second Congregational Church and Society in Nantucket, have contributed thirty dollars, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. Seth F. Swift, a member for life of the National Bible Society.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

Letter from Rev. ARD HOYT, to Miss SUREY PARKER, of Reading, Mass.

Brainerd, Dec. 17th, 1819.

Dear Sister and fellow helper in the Gospel—Your letter of April 16th, with the valuable box of clothing from the "Female Society for retraining, Reading, Mass. auxiliary to the A. B. C. F. M." were received some time since, and claimed an immediate answer with grateful acknowledgments. Your goodness will readily excuse any seeming neglect, when I tell you, the Lord was pleased to confine me by sickness for several weeks at the time when I should otherwise have performed this pleasing duty—and even now a feeble state of health, and pressing cares, with business still behind in consequence of this confinement, must be my apology for the brevity of this answer. You express a fear that the clothing sent will not suit, but hope they will be useful. They are both useful and suitable. You have done us much good—and your reward is with your God and Saviour. If any thing is done for his glory among this people, the instruments are principally found in such active, benevolent and prayerful Societies as yours.

Prospects are still brightening here in this wilderness. The natives manifest an increasing desire to have their children instructed. The chiefs favor the object, and grant us every privilege in cultivating land, &c. that we ask. The native members of the church give increasing evidence of their piety and devotedness to God—and some who have not made a profession of his faith, or rather who have not been admitted to the church, give us reason to hope that the love of God has been implanted in their hearts, and that in due time they may become active and ornamental members of the church militant.

One of this class, a young man, full blooded Cherokee, of promising talents, has lately been taken from the school by a clergyman of Tennessee, for the express purpose of preparing him for the gospel ministry. In short, if Christians do not relax in their exertions, and God continues to bless, there is reason to believe that this whole tribe may at no distant period be able to carry on this work themselves with little extraneous aid, and even to assist in spreading the gospel in other tribes far to the west. At present, however, the whole, under God, must depend on the exertions of those who have been long blessed with the precious light of the gospel.

Be encouraged, my dear sister, encourage your associates—you will behold a rich and glorious reward when the light of eternity opens. Please to present our warmest thanks to your benevolent Society, and accept the Christian salutation of your unworthy brother, ARD HOYT.

The African Expedition, consisting of the U. S. ship Cyane, and the ship Elizabeth, sailed from N. York the 6th inst.—The Elizabeth, chartered by government, proceeds to the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act of 1819, agreeable to the views of the President, as expressed in his Message on that subject. She carries out the U. S. agents and artisans, mechanics and laborers, for the purpose of negotiating with the local authorities of the country, for permission to land, and provide for recaptured or liberated Africans; and to build houses, and cultivate land for their use. About fifty adults, people of color, go out as mechanics, provided with utensils, tools, implements and stores. The Cyane proceeds on a cruise on the western coast of Africa, against the slave traders.—N. York p.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that the Rev. SAMUEL BACON of York, Penn. & JOHN P. BANCROFT, Esq. of Philadelphia, were agents appointed by the President of the U. S. to reside on the western coast of Africa, who sailed from N. York in the Elizabeth.

SLAVERY QUESTION.

A Letter from Washington, dated Feb. 9th, to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, says,

"The cause looks well in the house. The gentlemen, who defend the peopling of the West with slaves, have of late shown some symptoms of despairing of carrying their cause. Mr. Randolph took a part in the debate, with far less than his usual energy and success. There is now no doubt that the restriction will pass. There will be a small majority in the house, for it, as it is understood that the Maine members will stand firm. Should the Senate continue to patronize the cause of slavery, the Missouri bill will, of course, be lost, and that country remain a territory for the present. Maine will, however, in all probability be admitted. The same majority, in the house, will of course decide to admit her; and it is confidently hoped that all the New-England members of the Senate, and those of the other non-slave-holding states, who have just voted to unite the Maine and Missouri bills, will, when the Maine bill shall come up alone from the house, and no grounds for opposing it."

EFFECTIVE FORCE.

A writer in the City of Washington Gazette, very pertinently observes—"In the event of war, to which the United States, as well as other countries, will, from time to time, be liable, a slave-holding state cannot, it is clear, afford equal military aid with a state composed of white freemen, although each may have the same number of Representatives in Congress. This is an important consideration. The burden of the conflict will fall upon the whites. Half the free population of the slave states will have to stay at home to watch the negroes. Had Maryland, from the boundaries of this District to the Potomac, been peopled by white men, to the exclusion of negro slaves, would the British army have penetrated to Washington? We presume not. Prince George's county contains two blacks to one white; and these blacks, when the enemy arrived, considered the time of the invasion as a holiday."

Respite.—We understand, (says a Charleston paper) that in consequence of a petition from John Fisher and Lavinia Fisher, "imploping an opportunity for repentance, and asking but for time to prepare to meet their God;" and several of the Reverend Clergy, and other respectable citizens, having joined in said application, his Excellency the Governor has thought fit, for these special purposes, to respite the execution of their sentence, until Friday the 18th of Feb. inst.

On Monday last, on complaint of the Police Officer, two young men were examined and bound over to Court, as disturbers of the peace, on a charge of giving false alarms of fire.

A bill is before the Legislature of Maryland, to punish with severity, cock-fighting & gaming.

A Mariner's Church has been commenced at Charleston, S. C.

Last week, a converted Polish Jew was publicly baptised at Edinburgh.—London paper.

The Emperor of Russia has caused a monument to be erected at Cherson to the memory of the benevolent HOWARD.

(?) The deaths in Philadelphia, and New-York, the last year were nearly equal.—In the former 3124, and in the latter 3126.—In Philad. of consumption 459—in New-York 577.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE, Monday, Feb. 14.

Finished Business.—The following Bills:—To establish, the jurisdiction line between the towns of Groton and Dunstable; to change the name of the Methodist Society in the first Parish in Lynn; to incorporate the trustees of the Methodist religious Soc. in Charlestown; a bill in addition to the act for the preservation of Alewives in Wewant river, in Plymouth co. and for the regulation of the taking of said fish; to alter the time of holding the Court of Sessions in Worcester county; in addition to the act to divide Greenwich; in addition to the act to incorporate the Boston Manufacturing company; to incorporate the town of Andover; to incorporate the Trustees of the second Congregational Society in Greenfield; and to incorporate the first Congregational Society in Eastport, passed to be enacted.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.—The Hon. Messrs. SALTONSTALL, GAY, DWIGHT, REYNOLDS, & BIGLOW; Messrs. SULLIVAN, PORTER, RANTOUL, FLINT, WALKER and SIBLEY, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of distributing the Commonwealth for electing Counsellors & Senators, conformably to the exigency resulting from the session of Maine, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

An Act to establish the town of North Bridgewater, was read a second time, and on the further consideration of the subject, was referred to the first session of the next General Court.

The Committee, instructed for that purpose reported an address to his Excellency the Governor, for the removal of Daniel Lane, Esq. Justice of the Peace in Abington, in the County of Plymouth, which was accepted by the House, and sent up for concurrence.

Tax on Retailers.—The Senate refused to reconsider their vote, passed yesterday, laying a Tax on Retailers of spirituous liquors.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

In SENATE FEB. 7, 1820.

Sinking Fund.—The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, transmitted to both Houses by the President, was laid on the table.—[By this document it appears, That the sum disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1819, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, was, after deducting repayments, \$21,334,766 24

That the sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1819, for the same purposes, was 7,721,020 96

Which were applied as follows:

Interest on the funded domestic debt and reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock, \$5,506,403 03

Principal and interest of Treasury notes, 82,220 29

Redemption of Louisiana stock, 1,419,285 42

Interest of do. payable in Europe, 206,264 48

Redemption of domestic debt, 504,693 42

Certain parts of do. 64 32

\$7,721,020 96

On the 21st of October, 1820, the last installment of the Louisiana stock, amounting to \$2,216,462, 77, will be payable.

It also appears from a statement marked H. accompanying the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that the net unredeemed amount of the public funded debt on the 1st of January, 1820, was \$68,885, 203, 66.

Friday, Feb. 11.—After the disposal of some reports on private petitions, in an insipid state, and the reading of a bill, to amend the Charter of the City of Washington, the Senate again took up the Missouri Bill. When Mr. KIRK, of New-York, agreeable to the intimation which he gave on Wednesday, rose and addressed the Senate about two hours in support of the right and expediency of restricting the contemplated state of Missouri from permitting slavery therein; and then, on motion of Mr. SMITH, the subject was postponed to Monday; to which day, the Senate Adjourned.

In HOUSE, FEB. 7, 1820.

Missouri Bill.—The House, in Committee, Mr. BALDWIN in the Chair, on the subject of this bill; Mr. HEMPHILL resumed, & finished his speech in favor of the restriction of slavery.

Mr. M'LANE, of Del. spoke nearly three hours in opposition to the restriction. When he had concluded, Mr. CLAY (Speaker) rose, and expressed a wish to address the Committee on the highly important question before it; but the lateness of the hour prevented his asking its attention this afternoon; and he therefore moved that the Committee rise.

The Committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again, and the House Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—Missouri Bill.—The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of this bill. Mr. Speaker, CLAY, addressed the Committee nearly four hours against the right and expediency of the proposed restriction.

The Committee then rose, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, and the House Adjourned.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

HORRID EXECUTION.

Augusta, Geo. Feb. 4.—On Friday, the negro slaves Ephraim and Sam, were executed, for the murder of Mr. Hancock, their master, at Edgefield, S. C. Sam was burnt, and Ephraim hung, and his head severed and exposed. The burning of malefactors is a punishment only resorted to, when absolute necessity demands a signal example. [Query.—Had the master here killed the slave by the most cruel scourging, would necessity have demanded his being burnt.]

It must be a horrid and appalling sight to see a human being consigned to the flames. Let even fancy picture the scene—the pile—the stake—the victim—and the mind sickens, and sinks under the oppression of its own feelings—what then must be the dread reality!—From some of the spectators we learn, that it was a scene which transfixed in breathless horror almost every one who witnessed it. As the flames approached him, the piercing shrieks of the unfortunate victim struck upon the heart with a fearful, painful vibration; but when the devouring element seized upon his body, all was hushed—yet the cry of agony still thrilled in the ear, and an involuntary and sympathetic shudder ran through the crowd.

DARING OUTRAGE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 29.—On Sunday the 23d inst. a colored man was seized by a banditti of kidnappers, with pistols and drawn swords, brandished in the most menacing manner, setting at defiance every attempt made by the bystanders to have a legal investigation. Thus, without the smallest evidence of right, without even condescending to satisfy the spectators that in their own opinion he was their slave, have we seen an individual dragged from our shore, no doubt into perpetual bondage, without the least attention to our laws, or the common feelings of humanity; on a day, too, which Christians hold more sacred than any other in the seven!—ought we not to blush when we call ourselves Freemen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW REPUBLIC.

"ANGOSTURA, (Orinoco) Nov. 30.

"Despatches have been received here from the patriot Gen. BOLIVAR, as late as the 15th November, announcing the junction of his army from New-Grenada, with the divisions of Generals PAEZ and SOBELLETT. The Spanish royal Gen. MORILLO was at San Carlos fortifying himself; and Gen. MORALES in Calabozo, with a small division of Spanish troops, and some natives. The royal forces, natives included, do not exceed 5000; whereas the patriot army of BOLIVAR, including English, Irish, and Germans, exceed 10,000, all excellent troops, and in high spirits. It is the general opinion, that the Independence of the whole of Venezuela, and New-Grenada, will be established this year. The Republic will bear the name of COLUMBIA."

Dr. ZEA, the late Vice President of Congress, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

INTERESTING ASSEMBLAGE.

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 2.—This country never presented a scene more interesting to philanthropy and the congenial feelings of Britons, than was exhibited at Parramatta on the 28th ult. when, in pursuance of the invitation of the Governor, the natives, or aborigines of the territory, assembled together to partake of the kindness and hospitality held out to them by Government. At eleven in the forenoon the Governor, accompanied by the Lieut. Governor, the Members of the Native Institution, and several other gentlemen, entered the circle where these children of nature were seated. Chains were provided for the chiefs of tribes, detached and advanced from the line of the grand circle, which not only distinguished them personally, but showed the number or strength of their several tribes, which were placed to the left of their respective chieftains, and consisted of the families of each of them. The number thus assembled was 300 persons, among whom were some tribes who had travelled from beyond the Blue Mountains to be present at this festival, and who were distinguishable from the natives on this side, by their hair being decorated with a number of white feathers, and the teeth of wild animals suspended in rude festoons over their foreheads; their bodies and faces were also painted with red and white ochre, which rendered their

appearance singularly strange. There were other tribes from the north and south, who had travelled a distance of upwards of 100 miles. After his Excellency had conferred some badges of chieftainship and of merit on the deserving, the more interesting part of the ceremony took place.—This was the introduction of the Native Institution into the circle, where they were shown to their relatives friends, & gave specimens of their progress in reading, writing and drawing. This latter acquirement seemed to delight the elder natives beyond any thing yet presented to them, which was manifested by bursts of loud laughter, leaping upwards, and other wild gesticulations, the spontaneous offerings of uncultivated nature.—When these ceremonies had passed over, the whole of the native party were regaled with roasted beef and plumb-pudding, and a fair proportion of exhilarating beverage.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Thomas Lovis, to Miss Lucy Vazie; Mr. James Newcomb, to Miss Matilda Jarvis; Mr. Peter De Noelle, to Miss Louisa F. Thayer; Mr. Lucius Parsons, mer. of Danville, Vt. to Miss Ann-Maria Gibson, of Boston.

At Beverly, Rev. Asa Rand, of Gorham, Me. to Miss Clarissa Thorndike, At Acton, Maj. John Loring, of Norridge rock, Me. to Miss Hannah Faulkner, of the former place.—In Dighton, Mr. Ephraim A. Hathaway, to Miss Sarah-Ann Williams. In Providence, Mr. John Wallen, to Miss Sophia H. Field.—At Lewiston, Mr. Stephen H. Read, to Miss Abigail Brown.—In Otsfield, Mr. Jonathan Moors, jr. to Miss Thirza Holden.—At Portland, Mr. Jno. Hilsley, to Miss Eunice Delano.—At Scarborough, Mr. Andrew Taylor, to Miss Hannah Libby.

DEATHS.

In South Boston, by the fall of a clay bank, Mr. Daniel Ferris, a native of Ireland.

In Boston, Frederic William, youngest son of Mr. Ebenezer Moulton, aged 3 years; John Bumstead, 27 mos. youngest son of Jacob Stearns, Esq.; on Wednesday last, William T. son of William Rutter, 7 months; at alma-house, Miss Philomela Swift, 74, for 40 years an inhabitant of that institution.—At Winter Hill, Charlestown, Miss Mercy Tufts, 22, dau. of the late Joseph T. in Dorchester, Mr. Nathaniel Leeds, 40.—At Harvard, Henry Bloomfield, Esq. 92.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Thankful Howes, 85; also her husband, Mr. Sylvanus Howes, 85.—At Bath, Mrs. Maria, wife of Mr. Henry Hyde.—At Norridge-wook, Mr. John Lander, mer. 37.—At Thorndike, Mr. Desper West, 74; Mrs. Crockett, wife of Mr. Ebenezer C.—In Portland, Mr. John French, 55; Mrs. Alice Amelia, consort of Rev. Thomas J. Murdock, 23; Thomas Webster, Esq. 60.—At Salem, Mrs. Margaret Bowman, 65; Mr. Lemuel Holt, 63.—In Franklin, Capt. Ebenezer Dean, 81.—In Preston, Mrs. Mary Cray, 81.—In West Springfield, Mr. Titus Tuttle, 90.—At Medford, Mrs. Lydia, 41, wife of Mr. Seth Tuttle.—At Exeter, Mrs. Dorothy, wife of Maj. Edmund Pearson, 60.—At Providence, Capt. Abel B. Herthington, an intelligent nautical commander.—At Swansey, Mrs. Mary Mason, 60.

At Buxton, Ebenezer Wentworth, Esq. 70; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Samuel Merrill, 93. They lived together in the marriage state 72 years. And the bereaved husband is now in his 92d year. No less than 271 have descended from them, of whom 223 are now living, viz. 7 children, 62 grand-children, 152 great-grand-children, and 2 of the 5th generation.

In Westboro' of the epilepsy, Jonathan, son of Dea. Jonathan Forbes, aged 13. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding his bodily strength was impaired, he retained his mental faculties, though he had at least one thousand fits annually for the last six years of his life.

Drowned at sea, May 3d, lat. 22 S. lon. 17 W. by falling from the main-top-mast yard of the ship Canton Packet, on her voyage to Canton, Henry Farnham, jun. son of Henry Farnham, Esq. of this town, aged 16. He was aloft doing his duty with alacrity and spirit, in a gale of wind, when the ship, making a heavy reel to windward, he was thrown off, and fell into the sea; and the ship going at the rate of 84 miles the hour, before the wind, no assistance could be afforded him. Capt. King speaks of him in the highest terms of praise; and his untimely fate was deeply regretted by the whole ship's crew.

Wednesday Lecture—Essex-Street—Feb. 23.

Preacher, Rev. JAMES SABINE—Subject, "Providence."

Young Ladies Academy.

Mrs. M. L. RANSFORD.

RESPECTFULLY informs the parents and guardians of youth in this town and vicinity, that she can receive a few more young Ladies for tuition, in the following branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes and Maps, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery & other fancy Needle Work. Terms may be known by applying at the Academy, No. 63, Marlboro Street, nearly opposite the Marlboro Hotel.

REFERENCES.

THOMAS PAXSON, Pres't of the Soc. of Instructors. JONATHAN SWELLING, Secretary of ditto. LAWSON LYON, Treasurer of ditto. Feb. 19.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having heard from various sources, a report "that he had relinquished Paper Making," informs his good customers that it was an error in some of the "craft," in very naturally inferring, that from the Mill he occupies being advertised for sale, he had done up the business.—He still continues the manufacture of Paper, and having two Mills in his employ, (when enough to do,) he will be happy to execute any orders in the above business.

MOSES GRANT, No 7, Union St.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

A great variety of PAPER.

Do do FEATHERS, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

The Upholstery business continued.

Just received,

One case of very elegant crimson, green, yellow and blue silk Damask, which will be sold low by the piece or yard.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Probate Court at Dedham,

February 1, 1820.

ON the Petition of HINSDALE FISHER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC CHENEY, late of Medfield, in the county of Norfolk, Yeoman, deceased, represents that there is due from said deceased and chargeable on his Real Estate, debts &c. to the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars, and nineteen cents, and praying to be authorised and empowered to sell so much of said deceased's Real Estate as will produce that sum, for that purpose and an additional amount for incidental charges in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, That the consideration of said Petition be referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, on Wednesday, the day after the first Tuesday of March next, at three of the clock, P. M. then and there to be heard and decided upon. And the said Executor is hereby directed to give notice thereof to all persons interested in said deceased's Estate, by publishing an attested copy of this order, in the Recorder printed in Boston, three weeks successively prior to said time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same if they see cause.

EDWARD H. ROBINSON, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest. SAMUEL HAYEN, Register. 8

POET'S CORNER.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE INVALID'S VALEDICTORY TO HEALTH.

"Ah! little think the gay licentious proud,
How many feel, this very moment, death,
And all the sad variety of pain."

THOMPSON.

Sweet blooming Health, of Temp'rance born,
Adieu, if thou wilt not return
To bless my languid heart:
For thee I weep and sigh in vain,
Whilst thou, regardless of my pain,
No solace wilt impart.

When Spring breathes forth the balmy gale,
I wander thro' the enamell'd vale
To meet thee in the breeze;
But fruitless is my quicken'd pace,
Once more to view thy rosy face,
Which, "as I follow, flies."

When Summer flowers deck the fields,
And every grove soft music yields
To cheer the lab'ring hind;
I woo thee in the cooling shade,
Or where extends the verdant glade,
But thou art still unkind.

While Autumn's plenty crowns the land,
Or Winter storms sweep o'er the strand,
Thine absence I deplore;
Not Autumn's fruits nor Winter's frost,
Can make thy humble suppliant blest,
Or joy and peace restore.

Life's gilded scenes, that once could please,
And soothe my care-worn heart to ease,
Now fail to give delight:
The splendid show—the sparkling ball—
The circle gay—the nectar'd bowl,
But sadder make the night.

The feeble pulse, and languid eye,
Predict my dissolution nigh,
The lot of all below:

The worm will shortly be my guest,
The decaying tomb my bed of rest,
And sequel of my woe.

Almighty power who gav'st me breath,
Sustain my fainting soul in death,
O calm each rising fear;
May some kind angel hover nigh,
Direct my view above the sky
And wipe the starting tear.

Then shall my soul the summons hail,
That calls her from this mansion frail
To realms of perfect day;
If grace but triumph in my heart,
No terror shall the voice impart,
But cheerful I'll obey.

MISCELLANY.

SELECT REVIEW.

From the Christian Observer, for Sept. 1819.

A sermon, from the pen of the Rev. Hugh Jamieson, D. D. East Linton, "On the Decay of Religious Affections," from Job. xxix. 2: *O that I were as in months past, as in the days when God preserved me!* The following is part of the exordium.

"There is not, perhaps, a human being who does not sometimes look back on certain circumstances of his past life, with feelings of regret that they cannot be recalled. The man who is oppressed with care and with toil, reflects on the days of childhood and youth, and would gladly bring back the times when he was equally a stranger to thought and to labor. Another would spend his years again, to repeat the pleasures in which he had indulged, or to drink still more deeply of the cup, ere the period arrived where it should be dashed from his lips. Another would begin life anew with the benefit of experience, that he might pursue his business with greater caution, and guard more effectually against its disappointments. One would shun a particular vice, which had involved him in misfortune; a second would avoid an imprudence which had obstructed his success; and a third would take care not to repeat some folly which had hurt his reputation. A small number would be children again, to offer the first fruits of life to God, to cancel many days and years of vanity which have passed over them, and to fill up the space with the pleasures of religion. All would be carried back to some stage of the road over which they have passed, in order, from that point, to pursue a different route. O that I were, says each individual, as at some period of months past!" pp. 1, 2.

Dr. Jamieson proceeds to direct his attention to the comparison which a religious person may have occasion to make between the present and the past; to the causes of the difference which he may discover, &c. to the means of regaining what may have been lost. In pointing out the nature of this comparison, the author shews that the Christian may remember the time when he engaged in the duties of religion, with greater pleasure and satisfaction than at present; the time when his mind was less distracted in religious duties; the time when religious instruction produced a more powerful and permanent effect upon him; and the time when he felt more conscious of the presence and favor of God.—The causes of the supposed declension are traced, 1st, to those which do not proceed immediately from our own fault; such as change of temporal circumstances, the natural cares of life, and the progress of years, all of which may occasionally affect our religious enjoyments;—2d, to those which result directly from a person's own misconduct, and justly bring a sense of guilt into the conscience. On these last Dr. Jamieson expatiates as follows:—

"In the first place, too much importance may have been attached to the exercise of the understanding in matters of religion. Nothing can be a reasonable service, which does not employ the understanding. The religion of mere feeling is extremely dangerous: it should constantly be our care to have the judgment enlightened and convinced. But there may be an extreme on this side as well as on the opposite; and, by incessantly laboring to have every thing comprehended and approved by the understanding, we may become almost destitute of feeling and affection. God has not only made us capable of reasoning and of judging, but of love and of hatred, of joy and of grief, of hope and of fear: and can

we imagine that these affections are to find no employment in his service?

"A man who has been habituated to weigh and balance every thing, and to value it just in proportion as the understanding approved, may in the end be moved by nothing. He will suffer nothing to touch his heart till the judgment has given its decision, and then the period of feeling is past. Another may have been so accustomed to cultivate feeling alone, that he is incapable of judging what is worthy of regard. It would be well for us to preserve a medium, or rather to unite what is excellent in both these; to cherish warm and pious feeling as a source of enjoyment, and to keep the mind, at the same time, so much in exercise, as to render all our religious duties a reasonable service.

"The means of cherishing pious feeling may not have been properly improved. If the Christian have been less regular in attending upon the institutions of religion—if he have failed to watch at wisdom's gate, and wait at the posts of her doors—if he have been less diligent in reading the Scriptures, and seldom occupied with the subjects of meditation which they furnish—if he have not been so frequent—or so fervent in prayer as in former times, it will be unnecessary to go farther in searching for the cause of that change which he deplores: this will sufficiently explain why he is not as in months past. But while a person does not abandon these means, or even become less frequent in the use of them, he may fail to use them properly. The sole object of his reading, and hearing, and meditating, may be to increase his knowledge, or to furnish himself with clear conceptions of divine truth; and then, in so far as respects the cultivation of the affections, it may be nearly the same as if these means were wholly neglected.

"The indulgence of a captious and censorious temper may have done much to check the exercise of pious affections.—There are characters of so unhappy a description as scarcely ever to be pleased.—A peevish natural temper, perhaps, or a desire of distinction, which is always most easily gratified by finding fault, leads him constantly to find something wrong. But, whatever be the cause of this conduct, the consequence of it is the certain destruction of pious feeling, if it had ever existed, or the prevention of it if it had not. Such a character may hear much to fill him with grief, or with holy indignation—much to soothe his mind, or inspire him with heavenly triumph; yet some trifle, some slight circumstance in the ministrations of the sanctuary, which pleases not his humor because it suits not his taste, shall send him away sullen and dissatisfied. No wonder that such a one should pass through the midst of plenty 'hardly bestead and hungry.'

"In fine, a selfish, ungenerous spirit, must operate greatly to the injury of pious feeling. A disposition completely selfish, where there is no care but for the person's own interest, no feeling but for that which touches himself, is so manifestly opposed to the spirit of the gospel, that genuine religion can hardly be supposed to dwell with it. This base spirit, however, may exist in various degrees; and we have too good reason to believe, that it sometimes exerts considerable influence over persons who are truly religious; but we may be certain that pious feeling will be weak, exactly in proportion to the strength of this unworthy principle. When a Christian, unmindful of what he owes to the comfort of others, studies only to please himself—cares not how the feelings of others are wounded, if his own taste be gratified, he shall assuredly miss his aim: the enjoyment which he seeks will flee from him, and he shall find, that the man is not permitted to be happy who seeks the happiness of none but himself. Do not forget, my brethren, that if you indulge this selfish temper, you are acting in direct opposition to the spirit of the gospel; and that, in proportion as you persevere and proceed in such a course, you will overpower those finer feelings, those nobler affections, which yielded you the highest pleasure, when 'you were like a watered garden, and like a spring of water whose waters fail not.'" pp. 11—13.

The most interesting part of the discourse to a penitent, who is adopting as his own, the language of the text, is the last general head, in which Dr. Jamieson explains the course which such a person ought to pursue for recovering what he has lost. He particularly urges the importance of having the heart and affections employed in religion; the necessity of self-examination, with a view to ascertain the cause of the defection, and to check its influence; the duty of earnestly imploring the influences of the Holy Spirit, to revive religion when drooping; and the importance of unwearied perseverance in these and similar means, till the blessing is again bestowed. The filling up of this outline is very satisfactory, and will well reward the trouble of perusal.

INDIAN FIDELITY.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

The following interesting anecdote was a few days since received from the venerable narrator, with permission to publish it. From the same respectable individual, the reading world has been lately favored with much valuable information relative to the aborigines who formerly occupied the country which we now inhabit, the perusal of which, cannot fail to produce respect for the Indian character, and regret, that a race of men so noble, should have been mercilessly swept away by the genius of civilization!

On seeing the death of Gen. O'Hara, announced in the public papers, the following occurrence respecting him, was brought to my recollection.

Some time after the commencement of the revolutionary war, when the Northern Indians were beginning to make inroads on the people living on the east side of the Ohio River, this gentleman having come out to the upper Moravian Town, on the Muskingum, on business, and there taken lodging with a respectable and decent family of Indians in the Village—I had one evening scarcely laid down to sleep, when I was suddenly roused from my bed by an Indian runner (or Messenger) who in the night had been sent to me 9 miles, with the following verbal message: "My friend! see that our friend O'Hara, now at your town, be immediately taken off to the settlement of the White People; avoiding all paths leading to that River. Fail not in taking my advice, for there is no time to lose—and hear my Son further on the subject."

The fact was, that eleven Warriors from Sandusky, were far advanced on their way, to take or murder O'Hara; who at break of day would be at this place for the purpose. I immediately sent for this gentleman, and told him that I would furnish him with a conductor, on whom he might depend—and having sent for Anthony, (otherwise called Luke Holland;*) informed him of the circumstance, and requested his services; he, (the Indian) wished first to know, whether my friend placed confidence in him, and trusted to his fidelity; which question being answered by O'Hara himself, and to his full satisfaction; he replied, "Well! Our lives cannot be separated! We must stand, or fall together! but take courage, for no enemy shall discover us!"

The Indian then took Mr. O'Hara thro' the woods, and arriving within a short distance of the Ohio River, pointed out to him a hiding place, until he, by strolling up and down the River, should discover White People on the opposite shore; when finally observing a house, where two white men were cleaning out a canoe for use, he hurried back to bring on his friend, who, when near the spot, advised his Indian conductor to hide himself, knowing those people to be bad men, he feared they might kill him, for his services. The Indian finally seeing his friend safe across the river, returned & made report thereof.

The young Indian, who had been the bearer of the message from his father to me, had immediately returned on seeing O'Hara off, in order to play a further deception on the war party, for the purpose of preventing them even from going to our town, fearing, that if there, and not finding their object, they might probably hunt up for his track, and finding this, pursue him. He indeed effected his purpose so completely, that while they were looking for him in one direction, his conductor was taking him off in another.

The father of the young lad, who was the principal cause that O'Hara's life had been saved, had long been admired by all who knew him, for his philanthropy; on account of which, the traders had given him the name of "the Gentleman." Otherwise, this Indian was not in connection with the Christian Indian Society, though a friend to them. He lived with his family retired, and in a decent manner.

While I feel a delight in offering to the relatives and friends of the deceased, as also to the public, this true and faithful picture of Indian fidelity—I regret that, on necessarily having had to recur to the names "Anthony" and "Luke Holland," I am drawn from scenes of pleasure, to crimes of the blackest hue. The very Indian just named, who at that time joyfully reported to me his having conducted his friend out of danger, to a place of safety, some years after approached me with the doleful news, that every one of his children, (all minors,) together with his hoary-headed parents, had been murdered by the white people, at Gradenbutten, on the Muskingum.

* See Heckewelder's Historical Account of the Indians. Chap. xx.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

This puny island, situated in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, though only 20 miles by 12 in extent, has been the theatre of very remarkable scenes. It was here that St. Paul, in his voyage to Rome, was attacked by a viper, as related in the 28th chapter of the Acts. Near Melita, an ancient and fortified city of this island, is a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the Saint, with a viper on his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt. In 1630, soon after the beginning of Luther's reformation, and while Christian Europe was in extreme dread of the Turks, the Emperor Charles V. ceded the perpetual sovereignty of Malta, and its dependencies, to the Knights Hospitalliers of St. John of Jerusalem, who, having been expelled from Rhodes by the Turks, were at this time wandering over the Mediterranean, in quest of an asylum. Thirty-six years after, that is, in 1566, Malta was attacked by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of thirty thousand men. In 1798, it was surrendered to the French without even a shadow of resistance; but was soon after captured from them by the British, who hold it still, and prize it too highly ever to give it up voluntarily. In whatever light, (says a British reviewer) we view Malta, its value to this country cannot be too highly appreciated. As a military post, affording us the probable means of watching and defeating the designs of France, it is, at this period (1805) inestimable, and as a commercial station, calculated to facilitate our intercourse with the Levant and Black Sea, it possesses every advantage; for where can a more desirable situation be imagined for a depot, than an island placed in the centre of the Mediterranean, containing safe and capacious harbors, and possessing the most complete Lazaretto in Europe?

Boingolin, one of the Knights of Malta, has written a history of it, from which the following curious particulars are extracted. It was an anciently little less than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily that it is now become a fertile island. "Necessity, the parent of industry, has taught the Maltese to make a sort of artificial land in the barren part of the island. They begin by leveling the rock which, however, they allow to incline a little, then heap together some stones broken into small pieces of an irregular form, which they place about a foot high, and cover with a bed of the same

stone nearly reduced to powder. On this, they first place a bed of earth, brought either from other parts of the island, or taken out of the clefts of the rocks; then a bed of dung, and afterwards a second bed of earth.—Such, indeed, is the perseverance of the proprietors of this ground, that it becomes in time equally fertile with natural land. The Maltese are remarkably sober; a clove, garlic, or an onion, anchovies dipped in oil, and salt fish being their usual diet.

"In summer, when the wind blows from the S. E. the usual purity of the air is so greatly altered, that were it to change a few degrees more, it would be impossible to breathe; and the insensible perspiration of the body would form so thick an atmosphere, that suffocation must infallibly ensue."

[Connecticut Mirror.]

LITERARY.

"THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDER, containing many interesting facts relative to the former & present state of society in the Island of Otaheite."

A new work under the above title has just issued from the press of W. B. GILLEY; it is written by a gentleman of New York, and contains much and interesting information of the inhabitants of this island; their manners and customs are fully represented, and the progress of civilization which has taken place among them; an account of the first and succeeding Missionaries, who have visited the island for the purpose of introducing Religion; their reception and success; copious extracts from the Missionary transactions, published by the Society in London, are added, as also letters; the whole forming a very entertaining volume. The author concludes this work with the following well merited compliment to those who have left their homes, and every thing which could contribute to render life desirable, for the noble object of introducing the Christian Religion:

"As to Fame after death, can more lasting monuments exist, than the Missionaries have reared? Will not their names be celebrated thro' succeeding ages, as long as the islands of the South Sea continue inhabited? 'Tis true, that when they die, they leave it not for history to record the numbers of their slain; but generations yet unborn, who will owe their preserved lives to their influence, shall perpetuate their renown. There was no ordinary victory, but a most glorious achievement; to deliver nations from a state of society where lust and murder ruled, and to bring them under a government of purity and mercy. Therefore, in ages to come, helpless infants growing up to maturity, shall chant their praises. Districts, formerly given up to sacrifice, will rejoice in their compassion, as those risen from the dead. The pure flame kindled on the holy altar of domestic piety and love, surrounded by the faithful pair, and their offspring, will burn brighter at the names of the beloved Missionaries of the cross; and in the agonies of death, departing spirits will remember with gratitude, the angels of Jehovah's providence, commissioned to lead them to that blessed Redeemer, whose smiles now enkindled the dark valley of death, with the light of a glorious immortality."

Should the work meet with sufficient encouragement to enable the author to defray its expense, the remainder will be equally divided between the London Missionary Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who are extending their benevolent attention to the islands of the Northern Pacific Ocean.—New-York Spectator.

VENOMOUS SERPENTS.

Calcutta, Aug. 26.—We observe various paragraphs, which continue to attest the venomous nature of the snakes at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. A pilot at Port Dalrymple, having been accidentally bitten by one, became delirious, although every means of cure that humanity could suggest were immediately resorted to, and he continued in that state, raving terribly at times, so that little hope was entertained of his recovery. In another instance the issue was more fortunate, in consequence of the application of native skill, as we find stated in the following paragraph.

From a person, in whose veracity we place the greatest reliance, we learn that a month ago, a private of the Royal Veteran Company was bit by a snake in a pasture adjoining Liverpool, where he was quartered. Struck with instant horror, and the certainty of a speedy dissolution, the sufferer fell instantly into a state of hopelessness and almost stupor; his body began to swell in a few minutes, and the first of his comrades who visited him, gave him over as lost. In the barrack there happened at the time to be an old native man, who immediately repaired to his assistance. From a bark he stripped a few shreds, and combining them into a strong ligature, applied it a little above the affected part, the bite being above the ankle. He applied the ligature with such excessive strictness, that the patient supposed his leg had been taken off. This done, the native proceeded in rubbing the leg downwards with no less violence for some minutes; and then taking away a knife only as much of the skin as the punctures were apparent on, he applied his lips to the wounded part, and took away by suction a quantity of coagulated matter, then pronounced the cure, desiring the regenerated patient to go to his barrack, and keep himself quiet. It proved the case; for the man now lives; and in gratitude to his black physician gave him all he was possessed of, being to the value of about £5 sterling.

REMARKABLE DEATHS.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 9.

Hydrophobia.—The case of Hydrophobia, mentioned in our last, terminated this morning in death. We are informed that the name of the unfortunate deceased was James Cann; and that he was bitten in the hand, by a dog, about eight months ago. No symptom of the disease was perceived until Thursday last. Since that time, his attending Physicians have used every effort to stop its progress, but without effect. His case, it is said, was strongly marked with the suffocating paroxysms, and the utterance of sounds resembling the barking of a dog, so common in this dreadful malady. In his tranquil intervals, he frequently said to his friends, "don't be alarmed; I will not hurt you." Yesterday morning as one of his friends entered the room, he observed, "I have had a hard night, but it will soon be over—this will be a happy day for me." We understand that Mr. Cann was a respectable and pious man, and has left a large & very destitute family.

Two Women were drowned in the Delaware, the 6th Feb. inst. They were attempting to cross in a wagon from Burlington to the opposite shore, in company with a man and another woman. The ice suddenly gave way, and the two women, two horses, and wagon, all sunk and were seen no more. The man and the woman who sat with him on the front seat, very narrowly escaped.

At a late fair in England, three watches were stolen. All means to discover the thief were ineffectual. A few days afterwards, a stranger having stopped at a public house in the town, in a few minutes an eruption of a blood vessel caused his immediate death. On examining his person, the lost property was found.

On the 2d Dec. last, Matthew Robinson, sexton of Foston, Eng. was found dead in a grave he had commenced digging in perfect health.—Lond. p.

By the explosion of a steam boiler, near Blackburn, England, four persons were killed, and a number severely bruised. One of the sufferers was blown eighty yards. The boiler, weighing four tons, was carried fifty yards high, and fell sixty-five yards from the place where it was working.

Self Knowledge, a Science to be Cultivated.
JAMES LORING, has just published a new and complete edition of his *Self Knowledge*, showing the Way to attain it; interspersed with various Questions and Observations on Human Nature, adapted to the Use of Schools and Academies. Price 62 1/2 cts. in boards.

This standard little volume comprehends itself in its plan and arrangement, a judicious selection of the most useful and interesting facts, and is adapted to the improvement of young persons, being a cheap form, it is hoped that the instructors of youth will avail themselves of it. The Schools and Academies over which it is adapted to facilitate the study of the science of Self-Knowledge, and calculate to impress on the young mind those salutary truths which the Treatise is so richly supplied with.

Dr. Dana's Dedication Sermon.
JUST published and for sale at the house of Cummings & Hildard and Son, 108 N. 3d St., Boston, and at H. & W. H. Hildard, Dedham. A Sermon preached at the House of Worship, in Dedham, on the 1st of March, 1819, by Daniel Dana, D. D. Also for sale at the First Church and Parish in Dedham, the settlement of a Minister, with relations on Congregational Church, and the latter is the pamphlet, for public use, which was lately indicted at Cambridge.

Mr. Judson's Visitation.
THIS day published and for sale at the house of Cummings & Hildard and Son, 108 N. 3d St., Boston, and at H. & W. H. Hildard, Dedham. A Sermon preached at the House of Worship, in Dedham, on the 1st of March, 1819, by Daniel Dana, D. D. Also for sale at the First Church and Parish in Dedham, the settlement of a Minister, with relations on Congregational Church, and the latter is the pamphlet, for public use, which was lately indicted at Cambridge.

PEW CUSHIONS.
READY made, to fit the pews in the two new Meeting-Houses in Dedham, at fair prices, by J. BUNSTED, No. 68, Cornhill.

Rum, White Havana Sugar.
FORTY hhds. superior old W. I. Rum, and superior white Havana Sugar, boxes Citron—10 tierces prime rice—generally of the best quality at retail, any part of the town free of expense. JECHONIAS THAYER, Waterhouse.

Dr. LOCKE.
INFORMS his friends, that he has removed to No. 2, Scollays building, Tremont, where he will attend to their calls in the office of Physic and Surgery.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM MATTOCKS, who has been in the Public, and the Public, he has removed his old situation in Dedham, where he proposes to continue his Professional services, fidelity and despatch. Dedham, Jan. 10.

Going Off Rapidly! Don't forget this!
JAMES BREWER

Has received a fresh 100 pieces of Bombazette, from 100 to 200 pieces which are going with great rapidity. Likewise—A very extensive assortment of cloths and Cassimeres—Felt hats—netts—Flannels, &c. which are offered at reduced prices.

2000 yards fine American Sheetting, at 12 cents per yard by the piece only—1500 do. 12 cents—1200 do. fine steam towel cloth & 25 cents.

A fine assortment of Calicoes—dark and plaid Silks—700 yards also (dark colours)—1 bale 4-4 India Calicoes, ring 18 yards at \$1 piece—1 do. 10 yards 1 do. 5-4 (extremely nice) 100 per cent below the regular market price.

Also, a beautiful assortment of Calicoes and Cambric Muslins, which are offered at 10 per cent below the regular market price. Yards Linen Cambrics, 136 to 140 yards Measuring and plain Leno Muslins—Laws—imitation India Book, &c. &c. Goods, that can be found in this market are going off rapidly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the last Will of HANNAH CHENEY, of Medfield, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself the trust by giving bonds as the law directs, all persons having demands upon the said deceased, are required to exhibit and all indebted to the said estate, upon to make payment to
SIMON CHENEY, Executor.
Medfield, Dec. 7, 1819.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Probate Court,
Feb. 8th, 1820.

ON the Petition of ELIZA VIVIAN, of the last Will of THOMAS VIVIAN, son, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, praying to be appointed executor, and to sell so much of said deceased's Real Estate as may be necessary to pay the sum of his just debts, and for the payment of the expenses of said estate, and incidental charges, in manner directed by law.—Ordered, that the said Petition be referred to a Probate Judge to be held at Dedham, on Wednesday the first Tuesday of March next, at the said ELIZA give notice thereof to all persons interested in said deceased's Estate, by printing an attested copy of this Order in the Boston Recorder, three weeks successively, and that they may then appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same.
EDWARD H. ROBINSON, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAYES.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Probate Court,
Feb. 8th, 1820.

ON the Petition of JACOB LORING, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, intestate, praying to be appointed executor, and to sell so much of said deceased's Real Estate as may be necessary to pay the sum of his just debts, and for the payment of the expenses of said estate, and incidental charges, in manner directed by law.—Ordered, that the said Petition be referred to a Probate Judge to be held at Dedham, on Wednesday the first Tuesday of March next, at the said JACOB LORING give notice thereof to all persons interested in said deceased's Estate, by printing an attested copy of this Order in the Boston Recorder, three weeks successively, and that they may then appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same, if they may.
EDWARD H. ROBINSON, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAYES.